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Column One
By David Courtney

Bennike Replaced By Canadian As Chief of TSO

Jerusalem Post-Knesset Reporter

The appointment of Major General Vagn Bennike as Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization has terminated and he is to be replaced by Major General E.L.M. Burns D.E.O., O.B.E., M.C., who is a Deputy Minister in the Canadian Government.

An announcement by the U.N. Secretary General yesterday stated that General Bennike had been in office for one year. When his term ended on June 17, he was requested to remain in office until his successor had been appointed and had arrived in Jerusalem. It is learned that General Burns will arrive on August 18, and General and Mrs. Bennike will return to Denmark at the end of the month.

General Vagn Bennike will live in "neutral territory" for the last month of his tenure as Chief of Staff. The lease of his house in the American Colony of the Old City has been terminated and the Shulmanis. At least the official part of this would cease sooner or later, "and possibly sooner." The economists liked to recommend immediate lowering of living standards as the only solution. He wanted, instead, to aim at immediate large-scale investment in production, particularly in agriculture, to maintain and even improve standards and services; this could be done only through maximum development.

This led him to the note of warning. The gap between Israel's spending and earning was being covered from outside sources—the American grant, private contributions, and the like—and the Shulmanis. At least the official part of this would cease sooner or later, "and possibly sooner." The economists liked to recommend immediate lowering of living standards as the only solution. He wanted, instead, to aim at immediate large-scale investment in production, particularly in agriculture, to maintain and even improve standards and services; this could be done only through maximum development.

Results Agreement

Mr. Eshkol then recapitulated that it had been agreed four months ago, when the Budget had been decided upon, that the IL.165 m. for development were not sufficient and would have to be increased to IL.196 m. if allowance was also to be made for unemployment expenses, since the participation of the numbers of unemployed had fortunately proved unnecessarily pessimistic. Of the extra sum, IL.18 m. was to come from the abolition of subsidies, and IL.12 m. from the compulsory Development Loan, which persons who had paid their contribution could pay in three installments, which would be converted into long-term bonds, probably for 20 years.

Of the total obtained, he said, IL.60 m. will go to agriculture. During the past year, new farms and citrus plantations had been established to provide a living for about 4,000 families. This year, the planned increase would be 3,000, half of which fell naturally in the original seven-year agricultural plan.

A further IL.30 m. will go to irrigation. Mr. Eshkol pointed out that the area under irrigation had risen from about 25,000 in 1948 to almost a million dunams by the end of this year. He added that Israel now has rather more than half the amount of water—1,800,000 dunams per year—which will be required for a fully self-sufficient population of two million. Another 500 million dunams are to be supplied during the next four years, and the remaining 300 million in the four years following. During this period, four hydro-electric power stations are also to be built, to supply an additional 250 million K.W.-hours.

The first stage of this development will include the Yarkon-Negar pipeline and the reservoir at Rimon, the first stage of the Kishon valley scheme and the Kishon reservoir, the Hulch scheme, including a new power station, and the first stage of the Bet Netofa reservoir scheme, including its linking with the Kishon and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

JORDAN TRIBUTE
JERUSALEM, Jordan, Tuesday (UPI).—Maj. Mohammed Ismail, Head of Jordan's delegation to the MAC today praised Maj. Gen. Vagn Bennike.

Ismail said Bennike had always tried to be neutral in border disputes and had shown great courage.

'Difficult Job'—Burns

OTTAWA, Tuesday (UPI).—The newly-appointed Chief of Staff of the J.M.T.S.O. said today that "it is a great privilege to be selected for such an important job."

He stated, however, that it would be a difficult one since Israel and Jordan seemed to be running into a great deal of tension at the present time.

General Burns who is married and has one daughter, said that he had been assigned to that part of the world before. He planned to leave for New York next Monday to confer with United Nations officials. He will fly to the Middle East a few days after that to take over from Major General Vagn Bennike.

"Most of my work as an alternate delegate for Canada to the United Nations General Assembly in 1949 was with the fourth committee," General Burns continued. "That had to do mostly with trusteeship. The first committee dealt with the Palestine situation."

General Burns has been active in the affairs of the United Nations Association in Canada. He was President of Ottawa Branch in 1941 and 1945, and National President in 1952 and 1953.

SECURITY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SUEZ

The Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the Knesset met yesterday and discussed political and security considerations flowing from the Anglo-Egyptian agreement over Suez. Present on the discussion were the Prime Minister, Mr. Menachem Begin, the Minister of Defense, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, and high staff officers.

U.S. Senate Shelves McCarthy Censure

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UPI).—Defense Secretary Charles Wilson announced today that a new military command comprising all the services—and to be run by the Air Force—will be set up for U.S. continental defense.

Mr. Wilson said that the new command—which in effect consolidates an "American theater"—will be operational by about Sept. 1.



Development Needed To Keep Standards

Jerusalem Post-Knesset Reporter

A measured optimism tempered by a deliberate warning emerged from the two-hour speech of the Minister of Finance, Mr. L. Eshkol, who introduced the Development Budget of IL.196m. in the Knesset yesterday.

Mr. Eshkol stated that production had risen considerably, especially in agriculture, and that it was cheaper, with prices some times below the 1953 level, despite the depreciation of currency since then.

Exports were noticeably better, he said, while imports had risen only very slightly, and the current year was expected to show a \$50 million reduction in the year's dollar gap, to about \$150 m.

Mr. Eshkol said that as a result of this and the comparative stabilization of living costs—the index is expected to rise by 10% in April compared with the 50% rise in January in a single year in the past—there was increased confidence in the Israeli economy.

It had been possible to obtain consolidation loans from private banks in the U.S. for the payment of short-term debts which would save large sums, and there was much incentive to do so. He pointed to the Israeli population's failure to provide for investment as one of the 3 major problems for the future.

In addition, credits would be increased, and from August 1 an additional IL.15m. per month would be allocated to the credit revolving fund for export industry. A further IL.10m. would go in loans for the establishment of new enterprises and the enlargement of existing plants.

Turning to the funds allocated for mineralogical research and test drilling, Mr. Eshkol said that there had been much criticism of these experiments. It was true that none of the deports found in the country's requirements had been developed and would utilize the waste from the Chemicals and Fertilizers plant in Haifa, which used iron pyrites for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, local iron ore and scrap iron. The whole plant would cost about IL.11m., two thirds of it for equipment, and about IL.375,000 would be spent this year.

The copper mining installations would require between IL.7m. and IL.8m. altogether, of which IL.650,000 would be spent this year. An iron smelting plant to produce about 50,000 tons per year, or a third of the country's requirements, was to be established and would utilize the waste from the Chemicals and Fertilizers plant in Haifa, which used iron pyrites for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, local iron ore and scrap iron. The whole plant would cost about IL.11m., two thirds of it for equipment, and about IL.375,000 would be spent this year.

A further IL.30 m. will go to agriculture. During the past year, new farms and citrus plantations had been established to provide a living for about 4,000 families. This year, the planned increase would be 3,000, half of which fell naturally in the original seven-year agricultural plan.

The debate was opened by Mr. Eshkol, who said that his party had always asked for an increase in the Development Budget, but objected that the funds should be taken from the reserves and from those of the well-known oil companies of which the Government itself had said that they had large sums in taxes, or had succeeded in becoming rich but had failed to invest their savings in productive enterprises. He also claimed that individual settlement was being favoured by the Ministry of Development at the expense of collective settlement.

Mr. Ariav, General Zionist, said that by far the most urgent need at the moment was the encouragement of export industries, and that funds should be applied to existing enterprises as well as to new enterprises to this end. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Civilian Crossings Violate Truce

TEL AVIV, Tuesday.—The Israel-Egyptian MAC, at its regular monthly meeting in its headquarters yesterday, reaffirmed its ban on civilians crossing the demarcation line under the Armistice agreement. The discussion arose from an Israeli complaint that Haj Mohammed Darwisch, from Gaza, had crossed into Israel territory on December 1, 1952. The Chairman, Col. Carl Guttman, R.A.M.C., said that previous to this date, it was clear that he could not accept the Egyptian contention that military or paramilitary forces only were covered by the Armistice agreement. He voted with the Israel delegation, that Haj Mohammed Darwisch, from Gaza, had crossed into Israel territory on December 1, 1952. The Chairman, Col. Carl Guttman, R.A.M.C., said that previous to this date, it was clear that he could not accept the Egyptian contention that military or paramilitary forces only were covered by the Armistice agreement.

He voted with the Israel delegation that the crossing "constitutes a violation of Article 6, para 4 of the General Armistice Agreement by Egypt."

The Chairman voted with Egypt, with Israel abstaining, on an Egyptian resolution that "the crossing of the demarcation line by armed Israelis and the opening of military fire on the part of the Bet Haarava Police station, causing serious wounds to one of them, leaving behind cartridges and one hand grenade, the latter with Israeli markings, is a violation of the General Armistice Agreement."

The incident had occurred on December 1, 1952.

Four IL.500 complaints which had been on file in the Israel-Egyptian MAC were cancelled by mutual consent, as suggested by the Chairman. Most had been filed by Israel.

The Israel-Lebanon MAC met in Beirut yesterday to discuss mutual interests. The Army spokesman announced:

"Two resolutions condemning

6 Jews Killed In Moroccan Riots Against France

RABAT, Tuesday.—An Arab mob staged an anti-Jewish pogrom which developed from a demonstration against France in the town of Petitjean yesterday. At least six Jewish shopkeepers were killed and others were injured.

Mr. Eshkol then turned to industry, and said that about IL.160m. would be invested in industrial development, including a special allocation of IL.10m. for firms enabling additional labour to be employed in existing enterprises.

Private industrial investment had dropped to about IL.20m. in 1953 from the maximum of IL.60m. in 1950.

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Commercial Rent Bill Passes First Reading

The Tenant's Protection Bill (Commercial Premises) passed its first reading in the Knesset last night, and was referred to the Legal Committee.

It requires landlords, who receive permission to make structural alterations in their premises, to supply alternative accommodation for their tenants or to pay compensation. This law now applies only to residential premises.

The bill was presented by Dr. M. Bader (Herut) on behalf of himself and members of five other parties.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen, reiterated last night that the Government did not object to the Bill, but pointed out that the Government draft bill on the same subject, which had been in committee over a year, gave more to the direction of

commercialism.

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ident Chamoun and Premier Yaffi had begun consultations on the delicate Cabinet situation, and a state of emergency has been proclaimed for tomorrow.

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Social & Personal

The St. Hon. G.R. Strauss, P.C., M.P. Minister of Supply in the late British Labour Government, arrived over the weekend with Mrs. Strauss and Miss Strauss, on a private visit. They are staying at the Sharon Hotel, Berlin.

Monsieur Antonio Vergani, Patriarchal Vicar of Galilee, returned to Haifa from Italy in the a.m. Filippo Grimaldi yesterday.

Mr. Yehoshua Meron, former First Secretary of the Israeli Legation in Ankara, arrived last weekend for consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs before assuming his new post as First Secretary of the Embassy in Washington.

Professor Joseph Wolff, noted American heart specialist and head of the group of American doctors which is to assist in the construction of a medical centre in Israel, arrived yesterday by TWA to attend the cornerstone-laying ceremony of the structure at Petah Tikvah which is to take place on August 12.

M. G. de Beauvais, the French Consul in Jerusalem, left by Air France for home leave yesterday. Also aboard the plane were Mrs. C. Gitter, wife of Mr. V. French Ambassador; Mr. and Mrs. Novomeyev, Mrs. Rebecca Shulman, Mrs. Lola Beer, Mr. S. Margolis and Mr. M. Reznikoff. Mr. Louis Failla left by KLM for Amsterdam.

Mr. C. W. Gerstel, first Vice-president of the Israel Corporation of America (ICOA), subsidiary of the Palestine Economic Corporation of New York, returned yesterday by TWA from a business trip to Europe.

Dr. Benjamin Block, Administrative Director of the Weissman Institute, left by Swissair yesterday for a vacation in Switzerland.

Mr. Morris Shaver, a leading Detroit member of the Histadrut Appeal, and his wife, Mrs. Edith Shaver, the singer, have arrived for a visit. They are accompanied by Mrs. Shaver's parents.

Miss Rachael Smiley, Who leader from Canada, has arrived to study current problems in Israel, particularly of Wizo.

M. G. Gillet, and Mr. T. Orenstein, French and Italian archaeologists respectively, arrived by Air France yesterday to spend six months here on behalf of UNESCO as advisers to the Department of Antiquities.

The Rev. Ephraim Einhorn, of Los Angeles, has arrived for a three-week visit.

A reception for Mrs. Eleanor Templeton, newly arrived Information Officer at the U.S. Information Services in Tel Aviv, was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Howard F. Price, Affairs Officer, and Mrs. Benet, in Ramat Gan last night.

The first informal dinner of the summer recess will be held by the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club on Tuesday at 8 p.m. at the Wizir Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.

SOLDIER-CIVILIAN RIFT IN JORDAN

The above which has grown up between soldiers and civilians in a new and serious disease in Arab countries, "Al Jihad," the Old City daily, complains editorially. Jordan employers are only too happy to dismiss their employees who are drafted for a month of training in the National Guard, the paper said.

WEINSTEIN
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JERUSALEM

Exhibitions—Paintings by Alva. Exhibition of work by Jerusalem artists. Artistic House, 10-1, 4-7 p.m.

Exhibition of Chalcolithic vestments at the Dawn of History. Also exhibition of watercolours and drawings by Jules Paquin from the Museum's collection. National Museum Building, 10-1, 9-4 p.m.

Wrestling Match by a Tunisian Circus by A. Primo. Illustrations by Z. Goldschmidt. Israel Touring Club, Tel Aviv, 7 p.m.

Conqueror of the Desert—permanent exhibition at the new Israeli pavilion of the International "Conquest of the Desert" exhibition, 10-1, 4-4 p.m.

Archaeology— Department of Antiquities. Special exhibition of stoneware fragments from Tel Abu-Matar, near Beersheba, including various finds from a Chalcolithic and Middle Bronze Age village near Tell Abu-Matar. Rehov Shmuel HaNavi, 10a, 8-4 p.m.

Literature— American Library and reading room, 10-1, 4-7 p.m. at the U.S. Information Services building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10-1, 8-4 p.m.

Film Shows— Seven Hayarden, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m. — TEL AVIV

Antiquities— Memorial exhibition for Hayim Bar-Suphan 10-1, 4-7 p.m.

Photographs— The Truth Makes. Chamber Theatre, Moriah, 10-10 p.m. — RAMAT GAN

Theatre— Hebrew University conducted by Prof. David Ben-Gurion, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10-1, 8-4 p.m.

Music Shows— Seven Hayarden, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m. — TEL AVIV

Antiquities— Memorial exhibition for Hayim Bar-Suphan 10-1, 4-7 p.m.

Photographs— "Pyramid," Chamber Theatre, 8-9 p.m. — PRIYOT

Theatre— "Hamlet," The Crucible, 8-9 p.m. — RAMAT GAN

PAGE TWO

Rating the Worker

By RUTH CALE

To encourage the worker to greater efforts many enterprises operate according to the piecework system, while those which cannot be adapted to this method, such as plants using assembly lines, pay output bonuses. But in piecework, as well as in bonus work — and in this country bonuses have increased, but in the end, his various answers are combined and evaluated by a method which detects and disregards bias.

Dr. Fox, whose detailed monograph on this subject is soon to be published in the U.S., has sought for a foolproof rating method when, two years ago, an Israel firm applied to the Institute for help in finding new employees who were "not worse than the average." A formula had to be found to measure the "average." On the basis of a great deal of groundwork in this field by Dr. Louis Guttmann, director of the Institute, Dr. Fox experimented with designs for form construction and corresponding appropriate analyses of superiors' responses to the various components. His new method "tries to strike a certain balance between design and analysis," and its most important quality, he says, are that —

(1) It yields ratings independent of the particular wording used. Ratings based on the words "good," "bad," etc., do not reveal the true picture of the worker's performance on the basis of which workers may then be promoted, shifted to other jobs or laid off. The question arises whether the foreman's responses deals with two and 20 traits (average 10), among which the ones most frequently used are dependability, industry, judgment, initiative, versatility, leadership, cooperation, personality, health-quality, and quantity of output.

Phrasing Question

Yet experience has shown that even though explicitly phrased questions have a different meaning for each individual, and the foreman does not necessarily know all his workers equally well or is more friendly with one than with the other (particularly in Israel, where a person's social background is often a factor). Thus when the foreman reports that Cohen is "rather interested" in his job, he may in fact mean that Cohen is not really interested. Terms such as "excellent," "fair," or "satisfactory" may not mean the same to two foremen; even the best rating from one leaves an interpretation margin.

To safeguard against such pitfalls, which often may outweigh the benefits of the entire rating system, Dr. Uriel G. Fox, of Applied Social Research, has designed an improved yet simple rating system which obviates certain kinds of bias. The supervisor will continue to mark down that Cohen is "rather interested" in his part in the operation is merely technical.

One of Israel's biggest institutions has already adopted Dr. Fox's rating system, and many other enterprises have shown interest in it. It will permit the foreman to evaluate the performance of the premium employee, such as professional people (engineers, works managers, etc.) who are not at present receiving any tangible compensation for their efforts to increase productivity and efficiency. Dr. Fox's method is adaptable to every type of enterprise, be it a bank, a factory or a scientific laboratory; and the charting clerk, who obtains the information from the supervisor or foreman, does not have to be a scientist — he can be a layman.

The three, Messrs. Avraham Wagner, Yoel Weinfield and Yehuda Blum, are to leave this week for Vienna from which they will proceed to Moscow, where they will remain until August 27.

Under associate membership, the Israel organization would be specifically released from accepting political decisions and would confine themselves to decisions pertaining to athletic, cultural and educational matters, and the exchange of students and scholars. The National Union of Students in Great Britain recently signed such an agreement with the International Union, which is oriented towards the Eastern Bloc.

The Israel Union suspended its relations with the International Union, whose Council headquarters are in Prague, but which meets in various countries. Through the Prague trials.

The Israel Union is a full member of COSEC—the Coordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students, which has Western leanings.

Hadassah Expands Eye Facilities

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday.—Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive in New York, stated today that he thought the decision of the Progressive Party, taken by secret vote of the Executive Committee, not to adopt the proposal for a joint Knesset bloc with the General Zionists, was a great mistake. He was certain, however, that the day would soon come when there would be some form of cooperation between the two parties.

Dr. Goldmann flew to Zurich today to participate in the meeting of the Standing Committee of the World Jewish Congress which opens there tomorrow. He will then take a short vacation in Switzerland, leaving for West Germany at the end of August to deal with matters arising out of implementation of the Reparations agreement.

He will return to Israel on the U.S. next January, but said that there was no question of his taking up residence here "until the next Zionist Congress."

Dr. Israel Goldstein, President of the American Jewish Committee and Vice-President of the World Jewish Congress, left on the same plane for the WJC meeting. He studied at Bet Israel Hospital, Boston, and with Dr. J. Fein, remained plastic surgeon of Johnseburg Hospital.

The Hadassah Medical Organization has also made strides with its plan to open a psychiatric department.

Dr. A. Tarzakow, President of the World Jewish Congress, to attend the Zurich conference; Mr. Y. Lazar, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency in Europe, returning to Geneva, and Mr. Zvi Soudakoff, legal adviser to the Jewish Agency and the Weizmann Institute of Science, on his way to the U.S.

Progressives Wrong Says Goldmann

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ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 100 H.; HAIFA: 100 H.; TEL AVIV: 100 H. & 100 H.

FIRST PROGRAMME

100, 100, 100 & 100 H. Radio News: 10.00 a.m. 10.30 & 11.00 a.m. Arabic Programmes (including News): 8.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m. 10.30 a.m. Service: 4.00 Exercises: 4.45 Musical Clock (10 H.): 7.15 Midday (H.): 1.30 Close Down: 12.00 H. Morning (10 H.): 1.30 Break for Music (H.): 2.00 Close Down: 12.00 P.M.: 1.45 P.M.: 2.00 P.M.: 2.30 P.M.: 2.45 P.M.: 3.00 P.M.: 3.30 P.M.: 3.45 P.M.: 4.00 P.M.: 4.30 P.M.: 4.45 P.M.: 5.00 P.M.: 5.30 P.M.: 5.45 P.M.: 6.00 P.M.: 6.30 P.M.: 6.45 P.M.: 7.00 P.M.: 7.30 P.M.: 7.45 P.M.: 8.00 P.M.: 8.30 P.M.: 8.45 P.M.: 9.00 P.M.: 9.30 P.M.: 9.45 P.M.: 10.00 P.M.: 10.30 P.M.: 10.45 P.M.: 11.00 P.M.: 11.30 P.M.: 11.45 P.M.: 12.00 M.

SECOND PROGRAMME

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TELEGRAMS

THIRD PROGRAMME

100, 100, 100 & 100 H. Radio News: 10.00 a.m. 10.30 & 11.00 a.m. Arabic Programmes (including News): 8.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m. 10.30 a.m. Service: 4.00 Exercises: 4.45 Musical Clock (10 H.): 7.15 Midday (H.): 1.30 Close Down: 12.00 H. Morning (10 H.): 1.30 Break for Music (H.): 2.00 Close Down: 12.00 P.M.: 1.45 P.M.: 2.00 P.M.: 2.30 P.M.: 2.45 P.M.: 3.00 P.M.: 3.30 P.M.: 3.45 P.M.: 4.00 P.M.: 4.30 P.M.: 4.45 P.M.: 5.00 P.M.: 5.30 P.M.: 5.45 P.M.: 6.00 P.M.: 6.30 P.M.: 6.45 P.M.: 7.00 P.M.: 7.30 P.M.: 7.45 P.M.: 8.00 P.M.: 8.30 P.M.: 8.45 P.M.: 9.00 P.M.: 9.30 P.M.: 9.45 P.M.: 10.00 P.M.: 10.30 P.M.: 10.45 P.M.: 11.00 P.M.: 11.30 P.M.: 11.45 P.M.: 12.00 M.

FOURTH PROGRAMME

100, 100, 100 & 100 H. Radio News: 10.00 a.m. 10.30 & 11.00 a.m. Arabic Programmes (including News): 8.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m. 10.30 a.m. Service: 4.00 Exercises: 4.45 Musical Clock (10 H.): 7.15 Midday (H.): 1.30 Close Down: 12.00 H. Morning (10 H.): 1.30 Break for Music (H.): 2.00 Close Down: 12.00 P.M.: 1.45 P.M.: 2.00 P.M.: 2.30 P.M.: 2.45 P.M.: 3.00 P.M.: 3.30 P.M.: 3.45 P.M.: 4.00 P.M.: 4.30 P.M.: 4.45 P.M.: 5.00 P.M.: 5.30 P.M.: 5.45 P.M.: 6.00 P.M.: 6.30 P.M.: 6.45 P.M.: 7.00 P.M.: 7.30 P.M.: 7.45 P.M.: 8.00 P.M.: 8.30 P.M.: 8.45 P.M.: 9.00 P.M.: 9.30 P.M.: 9.45 P.M.: 10.00 P.M.: 10.30 P.M.: 10.45 P.M.: 11.00 P.M.: 11.30 P.M.: 11.45 P.M.: 12.00 M.

WEDNESDAY

SEVENTH PROGRAMME

100, 100, 100 & 100 H. Radio News: 10.00 a.m. 10.30 & 11.00 a.m. Arabic Programmes (including News): 8.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m. 10.30 a.m. Service: 4.00 Exercises: 4.45 Musical Clock (10 H.): 7.15 Midday (H.): 1.30 Close Down: 12.00 H. Morning (10 H.): 1.30 Break for Music (H.): 2.00 Close Down: 12.00 P.M.: 1.45 P.M.: 2.00 P.M.: 2.30 P.M.: 2.45 P.M.: 3.00 P.M.: 3.30 P.M.: 3.45 P.M.: 4.00 P.M.: 4.30 P.M.: 4.45 P.M.: 5.00 P.M.: 5.30 P.M.: 5.45 P.M.: 6.00 P.M.: 6.30 P.M.: 6.45 P.M.: 7.00 P.M.: 7.30 P.M.: 7.45 P.M.: 8.00 P.M.: 8.30 P.M.: 8.45 P.M.: 9.00 P.M.: 9.30 P.M.: 9.45 P.M.: 10.00 P.M.: 10.30 P.M.: 10.45 P.M.: 11.00 P.M.: 11.30 P.M.: 11.45 P.M.: 12.00 M.

EIGHTH PROGRAMME

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1954

PAGE THREE

Research Centre Would Speed Industrial Growth

The Economic Advisory Council at its session yesterday recommended the establishment of an industrial research and planning centre as a means of accelerating the development of industry.

The proposed centre would include representatives of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Finance, Agriculture and Development, the Histadrut, Manufacturers' Association, and Artisans' Association.

The research centre would make a study of all the branches of industry in order to determine their export-import potential. On the basis of this study, it would recommend which types of goods should be exported, and would advise exporters on their problems. It would survey and keep control the quality of goods for exports, seek new world markets for our goods, and try to lower production costs of industrial goods.

The Economic Advisory Council also proposed that export-

associations be kept informed of commercial treaties and that they be consulted when lists of goods are set up in international trade agreements. It recommended the appointment of commercial attaches in countries that are obviously potential markets, and asked that export licences be granted without unnecessary delay.

The Council suggested that the Government encourage the export of agricultural products by granting premiums to growers of promising export products until they win a self-sustaining place in the world market.

All activities connected with the supervision of agricultural products such as the granting of export licences and with the encouragement of new exports, should be centralized in the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry should establish a special fund which will conduct world-market surveys, and will publicize Israeli products abroad, the Council decided.

Mapam Rally in J'lem For Cheaper Bread

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The demonstration at the Municipality will continue in its fourth day tomorrow, the unemployed will not use the room, so that work in the offices can go on, but will squat in the halls.

Mayor Haim Levanon and Deputy Mayor S. Shoshan were received today by the Minister of Interior, Mr. L. Roikoff, who informed them that the Government was taking steps to deal with the problem. They were informed that the Prime Minister was aware of the situation.

The main offices of the Municipality, Treasury and Engineering Departments, were idle for the third day today with all the rooms occupied by unemployed.

At the main offices in Rehov Bialik, the Mayor's large official reception room was occupied by about a dozen men, with the main tables taken over by Labour Exchange officials, one of whom was engaged in different types of housewriting. A card game was going on in another room, while all around unemployed squatted on the carpets, eating or sleeping. Most of the rooms were open and files had been left lying about. Discipline, however, was good.

1,000 Men Idle

During the demonstration, 1,000 municipal workers were idle. It was reported today that most had been seriously interrupted, particularly in the Engineering Department.

Harut circles said today that the entire affair was sponsored by Mapai, designed to provoke the Municipality into action against the unemployed "during election year." The Municipality, however, was taking no action, and stated again today that it would not summon the police even if the protest continued.

Mr. Ben Yosman, a Motza housewife, in answer to questions said that she spent IL 1.10 per month on food for five persons, and of this sum, IL 7 per day on bread.

A baker from Rishon Lezion soberly asserted that since the abolition of the subsidy, the production of bread for immigrants in the neighbourhood had dropped from 3,000 loaves a day to 1,800. "White bread is for the rich — we only bake brown," he declared, refuting the suggestion that some of the bread had gone to feed poultry.

Histadrut May Lend Delayed Wages

SAFAD, Tuesday. — The establishment of a Histadrut centre for the payment of workers whose wages are held back was suggested to the Histadrut Secretary General, Mr. M. Namir, by Mr. A. Haacohen, Secretary of the Local Labour Council.

He has called a delegation of Safad workers to the Histadrut Executive and Ministry of La-

bor.

According to Mr. Haacohen's plan, the centre would pay workers their salaries when they are due and the money would be returned when the wages are paid by the tardy employers, mainly the Government and public bodies.

Mr. Namir promised his help in arranging a meeting with the Ministry of Labour to give Safad workers priority in salary payments.

The Ministry has already settled its outstanding accounts for May and June and has promised to help Safad workers in the future, he noted.

TSO CHIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

during the First World War with the Signals and on the Staff. He was awarded the Military Cross in 1916. Between the wars, he held various staff and regimental posts in the permanent force, including that of Officer in Charge of the Geographical Section, General Staff, Ottawa, in which position he directed extensive experimental work in air photo surveys.

He was President of the Canadian Institute of Survey, 1926-1927, and was an associate member of the Committee for Survey Research of the National Research Council. He was awarded the O.B.E. for his services to the country.

During the Second World War, General Burns held various posts on staff appointments and commands. In Italy, he commanded the 5th Canadian Armoured Division in January-February 1944 and the 1st Canadian Corps during the operations in the Liri Valley when it broke through the Hitler line, and during the operations on Adriatic coast, where he drove through the Gothic Line and captured Rimini. Later, he was General Officer-in-Charge, Canadian Section, Headquarters 2nd Army Group, in North-West Europe.

In 1945 General Burns was appointed Director General of Rehabilitation, Department of Veterans Affairs. He became Associate-Divisional Minister of Veterans Affairs in 1946, and in July 1949 was appointed Deputy Minister.

THE JERUSALEM POST

BUS STRIKE CALLED OFF

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Following a written request by Mr. Y. Saphir, Minister of Communications, the management of the three bus cooperatives received today to call off the planned strike, and invited for Thursday evening to meet the Minister of Communications and the Minister of Finance.

The Cooperative Centre is also understood to have put pressure on the cooperatives not to strike, and had offered its good offices for negotiation with the Government, if no drastic action is taken by the bus companies.

The companies are demanding a 10 per cent increase in fares.

President Opens Year of Hebrew

The National Council for Hebrew, at its first meeting held yesterday morning at Bialik Hall, officially opened its one-year project of bringing the Hebrew language to all citizens.

In opening the meeting, the President said that this seventh year of the existence of the State, will be a year of intense effort, of an awakening of the idealistic tendency to realize the great project of the implanting and strengthening of Hebrew in the land.

The Minister of Education and Culture, Professor Bonsuji Dvir, reported on the aims of the project, and proposed the election of an Inner Executive Committee to plan and organize it. The following were elected: Prof. Dr. Abrahams; Mr. Rachel Horari-Mark; Mr. I. Bar-Yohuda, M.K.; Dr. Shmuel Levin, Director of the Tel Aviv Education Department; Mr. R. Shahar, of the Histadrut Education Centre; Mr. S. Levin, Teachers' Union; Mr. M. Kuri, Hapoel Hamizrachi.

A nine-man Education Board was also elected.

Mr. M. Namir, Secretary General of the Histadrut, pledged his organization to take on itself 50 per cent of the work involved in the project, as representing roughly the proportion of the Histadrut members in the population.

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(Continued from Page 1)

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday. — Dr. Sava Kilkovic, Director of the Yugoslav Agro-Export Trading Company, said here today that he hoped for good results from the trade agreement between his country and Israel.

He returned home today by swimwear after a ten-day visit during which he negotiated the sale of 1,500 tons of sugar cane for animal feed and 2,000 tons of flour for Ha-mashita Hamerkaz.

Dr. Kilkovic bought citrus juice here, and obtained satisfactory quotations for the export of margarine to Yugoslavia.

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Yugoslavia to Send 500 Tons of Meat

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WHAT? NEW SHOES AGAIN?

Incredible how that boy turns them up! All the time it's "new shoes — new shoes!" Can something be done about it?

Don't worry, dear parents — boys will be boys and if they're healthy they like to run about; better get them a pair of "HAK-GUM" gym-shoes at once.

DR. EINAR KELMER: "HAK-GUM" Gym-shoes.

MOSART: "HAK-GUM" Gym-shoes.

TOKEAHWEKY: Gym-shoes for strings.

YOKNEAMS: Pineapple Melons.

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17th Victim of Crash At Ma'agan Buried

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Pork Found In "Kasher" Tins

HAIFA, Tuesday. — Probably the first attempt to smuggle pork into the country under the ban imposed by the Government, was made this morning. An injured man sustained in the Ma'agan disaster, was laid to rest at a State funeral in Afula this evening. He was the 17th victim of the tragedy.

Customs officers found that the tins of meat labelled "kasher" which had arrived from France were found only according to the label and actually contained pork.

The unsuccessful smugglers apparently tried to cash in on the lower customs duty for hams, 200 prutot per kg, compared with IL 2,000 per kg for pork.

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Indu Resolves To Speed Immigration

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Another resolution urged greater personal participation between every member of the movement and Israel: visits, buying property, education of children in Israel or in Zionist institutions, should be encouraged.

The movement will endeavour to open educational facilities in Israel and Jewish values in order to preserve Jewish loyalty in the Diaspora.

Expressions of sympathy in the disaster were received by the Foreign Ministry this week from Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians and from the Ministers to Israel of Belgium, Holland and Italy.

Other resolutions urged closer contact with Socialist parties all over the world, and the mustering of public opinion among Jews and non-Jews in aid of the State.

Co-op. Bakers Press 8 Prutot Rise Demand

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — A national conference of representatives of cooperative bakers decided here this evening not to join private bakers in a strike for higher bread prices.

The conference, however, called upon the Histadrut Cooperative centre to arrange for an immediate meeting with the Minister of Finance and members of the Histadrut Executive who will ask for an eight-prutot rise per loaf of bread. Private bakers are asking for 12 prutot.

The Government's viewpoint on the question was presented at the conference by Mr. A. Halevi, the Food Controller, and Dr. Y. Ya'acov, the Price Com-

Army Will Help

AFU-MISHNE ZEV'EV expressed the willingness of defence forces to work on behalf of the project and to include in its campaign "Ma'agan" adjoining military camps. Mr. Bar-Yehuda called for legislative steps to help improve the Hebrew language on all phases of national life.

Among others attending the meeting were the Minister of Education; the Minister of Finance; Dr. E. Palti, M.K.; Mrs. S. Peretz, M.K.; Mr. Y. Kariv, Mayor of Jerusalem; Professor Tuvishai, President of the Hebrew Academy; Mr. David Shimoni, Chairman of the Writers' Association; Mr. David Levin, Chairman of the Teachers' Union; Mr. Yosef Shapira, Chairman of the Association of District Councils; Mr. Michael, Chairman of the Local Government Association.</

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Wednesday, August 4, 1954
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GENERAL Vagn Bennike,
Chief of the Truce Supervision Organization, will leave Israel this month a sorely disappointed man.

BENNIKE He came to this country with a proud record in the second World War as leader of the Danish underground and a saviour in that role of many innocent Jewish lives. There is little doubt that he tried to perform the functions assigned to him here with equal honesty and sincerity according to his lights, but these were obscured almost from the start by some unfortunate errors of judgment.

The Chief of the Truce Supervision Organisation is entranced in this area with the task of supervising the General Armistice Agreements through the means of the Mixed Armistice Commissions. The only way to do this is to keep to the terms of reference contained in these agreements and to watch over the activities of the M.A.C. chairmen and observers to ensure as complete an objectivity as possible.

This task in itself, in the state of tension which exists in the area, would be sufficient to tax the abilities of most mortals but General Bennike resolved quite early to strike out in an independent line. Thus in September of last year, very shortly after he took office, he issued a pre-emptory order to Israel to stop work on the Jordan hydroelectric project in the demilitarized zone beneath the Ben Yacov bridge. The action in itself was of very doubtful legality, but what made it even worse at the time was the fact that it followed severe pressure from Syria accompanied by an ultimatum. This was the first serious test of the General's firmness and he failed in displaying it towards an Arab authority.

The next manifestation of this mistaken attitude was in the formulation of the interim report on his stewardship submitted to the United Nations on February 24 of this year. He ascribed the increase of tension to "psychological warfare," and gave a one-sided selection of incidents upon which he based his conclusions. Instead of censuring Jordan for failing to meet its clear obligation to agree to talks which Israel properly demanded under Article XII of the Armistice Agreement, he actually went out of his way in the report to blame Israel for increasing tension by invoking this clause.

When the shooting broke out on June 30 in Jerusalem General Bennike in effect abdicated his responsibility by refusing to fix the blame for the start of the fire or the breach of the cease fire which had been arranged. This indecision was rightly castigated by the Director General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs as being liable to undermine the moral authority of the United Nations and to serve as an encouragement to further aggressive violence.

The decline of the authority of the Truce Supervision machinery in the past year has led to an attempt to seek extended powers for the Truce Supervision Organisation. This is a mistake in emphasis since the TSO was never intended to be armed exclusively with the power to act independently of both sides. Its task is to make the Armistice Agreements fructify into peace treaties by presiding impartially over the deliberations of delegates from both sides and helping them to learn how to work out their problems together.

General Burns, the next in command as Truce Supervision Chief, now steps into an increasingly smothered inheritance. To the complex of military, legal, political, and diplomatic difficulties with which he will have to deal he brings not only experience as a soldier but also a reputation for diplomatic skill and political acumen. It has been a mistake in the past to imagine that the main qualification for a TSO Chief must be military experience. Basically very important judicial functions are involved too and men of good will everywhere and not least in Israel, will stand to General Burns their sincere good wishes for success in a task of key importance in the preservation of the peace not only of the Middle East but of the whole world.

SMILES AT ANGLO-EGYPTIAN AGREEMENT SIGNING



Mr. Anthony Head, Britain's War Minister, signing the Suez Evacuation agreement with Colonel Nasser, Premier of Egypt (right), smiles cordially. Express Photo

Suez Pact Bolsters Unpopular Nasser

By KENNETH HARRIS
CAIRO (OFNS) (delayed). —

At the time the Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the Suez Canal Zone was initialled—almost two years to the day after the Egyptian Revolution—was spending that evening in Cairo with Smith, a man who has been in Egypt, on and off for 20 years. "You can put it in a sentence," he said. "These people have been a subject race for 2,000 years. Up till less than 20 years ago, the British could do what they liked to anybody here, he just told them and had them told— to come round to the Embassy. The Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, anybody. The only person he condescended to go and see himself was the King. That's what conditioned their attitude to us Christians. Poisonous is the word. That poisoning has got to come out."

"That's where agreement comes in. It lets out the poison. It creates a new basis for our relations with Egypt. Details of the agreement are against neither party, so far as I know. The details of what is done are neither here nor there. But on the whole I think they would agree with Smith. Whatever they think, there

can be no doubt what the most important man in Egypt, Colonel Nasser, thinks about the agreement. The Egyptian Prime Minister sits at his desk, the direct result in the arm which his years since has had in the two years since it came to power. How the world around him has said, Nasser expect the people of Egypt to answer his call to build a new Egypt—but until their leader, given them a free country with which to start building?

Cadillacs and Disease

Nasser calls the Egyptian people to face a tremendous range of problems; and one need not be long in Egypt to encounter these problems. As you step from the airport they grow up to you in some of the journalistic colleagues. The driver, who spoke no French or English, had not said a word to me all day. Suddenly he pointed to a picture of Nasser in my magazine. "No good," he said fiercely. "Nagib good, Nasser not good."

Nasser, from listening to two of his speeches, is the same one of his Press conferences, is the man who sees Egypt's problems in practical terms, who wishes to meet these problems on a practical basis. But the man in the street is either against Nasser or, as is more often the case, indifferent to him. Nagib is the man he loves.

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This situation could produce difficulties if this present regime fails to solve the immediate problems—rather, if it fails to produce results immediately satisfying to the bulk of the population. There is no doubt that Nasser has some idea of what is good for Egypt and of how to get it; Nagib, who seems a sympathetic and attractive man, is not the kind who understands the technique of social and economic reform.

U.S. Stockpiles Nuclear Weapons at Record Rate

By JOSEPH L. MYLER
WASHINGTON (UP)—

In its 16th semi-annual report to Congress, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission stated last week that it is stockpiling H-bombs and A-bombs at a record clip under orders from President Eisenhower to keep ahead of Russia in the nuclear arms race.

The A.E.C., "producing atomic weapons at an all-time high rate," said that such weapons have become battlefield arms as well as strategic city-killers. It added that

— the nation's atomic weapons stockpile, growing rapidly in number, reflects a trend away from the submarine "Sea Wolf." Progress is being made in the development of a third, improved submarine engine, and atomic plants for airplanes.

Summarizing on this spring's giant atomic bomb test at the Bikini-Enewetak Proving Ground, as "successful," the A.E.C. reported in some detail on the 284th Marshall, 285th Sandstone, and 285th Japanese atom bombs which were exposed to radiation because of a wind shift after the huge March 1 hydrogen test at Bikini—a blast 150,000 times stronger than the equivalent of 20 million tons of exploding TNT.

Radiation Casualties

Of the natives evacuated from Rongelap Island, 74 suffered radiation burns now nearly healed. Of these, 26 experienced temporary loss of hair, but no permanent after-effects. None of the Americans developed symptoms of radiation sickness.

The Commission noted that the Japanese have yet to accept U.S. offers of medical assistance for the burned crewmen of the sunken ship "Tsunami Dancer" which was a few miles outside the official hazard area on March 1; but it quoted Japanese marines as reporting that the injured men were "improving satisfactorily."

In the long run, scientific investigation will provide no basis for alarm, as to the consumption of tuna caught in the Pacific," the A.E.C. said. But after five

FATHER OF H-BOMB

Forty-six-year-old Dr. Edward Teller, who built the H-bomb after Dr. Robert Oppenheimer had turned down the leadership of the project, was born in Budapest of Jewish parents. He studied at Karlsruhe Technical Institute and in 1931 became engaged in important research work at Gottingen.

After the Nazis took over Germany, Dr. Teller went to Denmark and thence to London, settling in the United States in 1935 to take up the post of Professor of Physics at Princeton University, and in 1951 became connected with all important work done at the Institute of Nuclear Physics in Chicago since 1950, and for the past two years he has headed the H-bomb laboratory at Livermore, California.

moths it is still "unwise" to eat fish from Bikini or Enewetak Islands without first making a radioactive check. Fish caught elsewhere in the Marshall Islands or in the open ocean are safe.

The A.E.C. said it was willing to make one of its test explosions public to show for civil defense purposes. It would gauge the effectiveness of atomic vibrations, buildings and structures. No new test series is in the works as of now, however, and it is uncertain when or whether the public explosion will be staged. A Civil Defense official said his agency would like representatives of the public to be present "at the next H-bomb

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